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## 49,000 Homes

The regular daily delivery to yearly subscribers by the St. Louis carrier force of THE REPUBLIC now exceeds 49,000 copies. This is circulation that goes to the homes and stays there. It equals the combined St. Louis carrier delivery of any three of the other St. Louis newspapers, and is nearly four times as large as that of any other morning newspaper. The total number of copies printed by THE REPUBLIC is regularly and for every issue

## Over 106,000

## WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

## DOWNTOWN BOULEVARD.

Mayor Wells has outlined a desirable improvement in his suggestion for an open driving street through the business district. There can be no argument over the need for one street free from car tracks south of Olive street.

Whether the Mayor has selected the best street for the purpose is, however, open to question. His theory is that West Pine boulevard should be the continuation of his proposed open street. If West Pine is to be used west of Grand avenue, it should be used east of that line.

In fact, Pine street is from every point of view the street which should be given to the public for driving purposes through the business district. The street railway lines should be concentrated on Chestnut street.

There should be an open street between Olive, which will always be a channel of extremely heavy street railway traffic, and the next street south also crowded with street cars. Pine street is more convenient to the public for the chief uses of driving between the business center and the western residence district. This is evident when it is considered that the driving street should be alongside of Olive street, if practicable, and not separated from it by another street congested with cars. From a downtown boulevard persons should be able to reach Olive without driving or walking across another heavily burdened railway street.

There would be little inconvenience or expense to the railways if the lines were concentrated on Chestnut instead of Pine. As far as that is concerned, it is evident that the heavy car traffic should be transferred to Chestnut street even if the proposed downtown boulevard were not constructed on the Mayor's excellent general plan.

For these reasons Pine street should be adopted as the course of the boulevard before definite arrangements are begun by the authorities.

## SYDNEY KEENER'S NEWSPAPER SPIRIT.

Little Sydney Keener, whose duty it is to carry "copy" written by reporters from the Four Courts to the office of the afternoon newspaper by which he is employed, has as high a regard for his duty as if he were a Courier of the Ozar, so to speak, and the fate of nations hung on his fidelity.

Badly hurt by a wagon the other day, Sydney, on the operating table at the City Dispensary, thought only of the fact that the "copy" in his possession was due for the noon edition of his paper. He insisted that he must be allowed to fulfill his trust before his hurts were attended to. Only when Detective Killian volunteered to deliver his "copy" to his city editor was the boy content. And he rejoiced to hear that it had reached the paper on time.

There are the makings of a mighty good newspaper man in Sydney Keener. He is animated by the distinctive newspaper spirit, which demands that the paper be served at any cost to the individual worker. All the great special correspondents whose names are now household words have been animated by this same spirit. They shrank from no danger or privation in the discharge of their duty. Their reward was found in the fact that they helped to make their newspaper a great newspaper. Sydney Keener has done in his humble way just as these men have done in their bigger ways. He made sure that his "copy" got to his paper on time, forgetting himself in his devotion to his chosen work.

## RESIDENCE DISTRICTS FIRST.

While deserving commendation for inaugurating active assistance in the prosecution of street improvement, the members of the Business Men's League will not be taking the most useful course if they devote themselves to the resurfacing of business streets.

In the district described in the resolution of Tuesday's meeting the streets may rightly be called the best part of St. Louis's paving. The granite pavements might be improved, possibly, but at least there is a doubt as to whether the present granite is not better, all things considered, than a different material would be for heavy travel.

Without discussing that difference, The Republic feels that a great majority of citizens are fairly well served by the present pavements in the business district, and fairly well satisfied.

The pressing need is for decent pavements in the residence districts now provided with ordinary

macadam and in many places with not even macadam. It is upon that situation that efforts can best be directed until St. Louis comes into possession of something like a modern system of paving. The central business district is not suffering. The granite is capable, with not much attention, of doing its work very well for some years to come. Most of the residence districts have disgracefully inadequate amounts of tolerable pavement.

Force the progress of good paving in the residence areas. If progress there is rapid, residents will not complain of the granite streets, and no stranger will ever think of making unfavorable comparisons with other cities on that account.

## PERIL IN THE CRUMPACKER RESOLUTION.

There is little likelihood that the public sentiment of this country will be influenced as the advocates of the Crumpacker resolution desire by the suspiciously vehement protestations of those advocates to the effect that the resolution is not intended as a basis for force-bill action against the South.

So plain is this intent that the backers of the resolution are unable to array even an unbroken Republican alignment in favor of the proposed "investigation of the suffrage as exercised in Southern elections." The more clear-sighted and fair-minded members of the dominant party see plainly both the injustice and the peril contained in the Crumpacker resolution. They know, of course, exactly what is sought. And they know as well that the country at large will not stand for force-billism now any more than in the bitter days immediately following the reconstruction era.

The people of the South at once discerned the crafty purpose that lurked behind the Crumpacker resolution. They are rightly convinced that the radicals responsible for the contemplated "investigation" are dyed-in-the-wool South-haters and that their object is to reduce the Southern representation in Congress and to establish the machinery with which to control or distort the results of Southern elections. They find the confirmation for this belief even in the news columns of radical Republican organs. They are doubly confirmed by the utterances of conservative Republicans protesting against the Crumpacker resolution as certain to revive the spirit of sectional hatred.

As for the Democratic members of Congress, their duty in the premises is plain. They must fight the Crumpacker resolution with the same grim determination of the earlier fights against the earlier force bills. They must, as in those instances, solicit the conscientious co-operation of decent Republicans who believe in fair, not foul, fighting. They will be striving, not for the welfare and safety of the South alone, but for the welfare and safety of the entire Union. If Congress is permitted to violate the constitutional rights of Southern States, as is proposed in the Crumpacker resolution, a precedent is established for the wronging of any State in the Union of States. The Crumpacker resolution must be defeated in the interest of all the people.

## FOR THE HONOR OF ST. LOUIS.

Unless the House of Delegates is utterly careless of the interests of the World's Fair and the honor of the city, it will not hold the bond ordinance an instant beyond the time necessary for passage.

Members must realize that any hesitation places the people of St. Louis in a painful and mortifying position before the country. The Government of the United States made an appropriation only after the issue of bonds had been approved by the municipality of St. Louis, and only on that condition. That the ordinance then passed needed some minor changes, contained in the bill now before the House of Delegates, does not alter the sacred obligation. In honor the city must treat the pending ordinance as a necessary amendment to existing and settled law.

Nor can the World's Fair proceed to carry on its physical work in a businesslike way unless this bill is promptly passed. With all the money which can possibly be drawn from stock subscriptions, the construction already arranged cannot continue unless the directors have large additional amounts at once. All calculations of progress during the favorable building season have been made with the expectation that the proceeds of the bond issue would be available. There has already been an embarrassing procrastination in marketing the bonds.

No further deliberation on the bill is required by any public interest. The House of Delegates must realize that whims and capriciousness have no place in such a critical juncture. Pass the bill at once and relieve St. Louis of the danger of damaging criticism from the outside.

## GENERAL FUNSTON AND HIS CRITICS.

During the height of his indignation that certain American newspapers have seen fit to criticize the methods which he employed to effect the capture of Aguinaldo, General Funston should not permit himself to be swept into a mock-heroic attitude of defiance of the American press.

The young Kansan is under too heavy obligations to the newspapers of this country to justify his loss of temper because certain publications now blame instead of praise him. There is no general officer in the regular army to-day who so largely owes his advancement to the newspapers as does Funston. There is none who can so ill afford to assert that newspapers are prone to unfairness in dealing with individuals.

General Funston should be manly enough to take the medicine of adverse criticism without complaining. Newspapers that believe he violated the articles of war in the manner of his capture of Aguinaldo have the same right to blame him that they had to praise when they believed that he had earned promotion by his gallant leadership of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers in action. The Republic is not of the number that condemn Funston's methods in the Aguinaldo capture. But The Republic's frank contention is that General Funston should remain calm under adverse criticism after having uncompromisingly accepted so much newspaper attention in the form of commendation.

## BY A HIGHER LAW.

In the present feeling of the public mind against every form of municipal corruption nothing shows better the improvement that has come over the community's moral standards than the comments made in impromptu meetings of friends and in the gossip of mixed crowds.

These conversations have not been a matter of record. The remarks heard in the clubs do not get into print. Publication of estimates of this and that man is not permitted. Yet no stronger evidence of the public indignation at the actions of certain supposedly "first" citizens could be presented than these same strictures.

It has not taken a Judge upon the bench to condemn boodle offenders. No jury could inflict a greater punishment than the undercurrent of feeling against those who have offended right and decency by trafficking in the honor of officials. No sentence could better express the opinion of a community which feels the curse of past corruption.

As sure as the honest man despises dishonesty so will there be an impassable barrier between him and the corrupt. Wealth, position and ability cannot overcome the repugnance of the high-minded against the morally guilty. Legally free from corporal punishment, they cannot escape the humiliation of an ostracism not of the body but of the spirit.

There cannot be free intercourse between the two

elements which have been so sharply defined in St. Louis during the past few months. The guilty, to whatever social circle they belong, will feel the effect of the sentence which has been passed upon them by those of high and low degree. Corruption unto corruption. The contempt of fellow-men has decreed that courts, judges, juries and counsel cannot free the guilty from the verdict of public opinion. While this fact holds good there need be no fear for the future of good government.

One of the truths most apparent in the boodle prosecutions is that the vigorous and aggressive course being followed by Circuit Attorney Folk is a cause of astonishment and dismay to the hoodlums. The conviction has become fixed in the minds of the latter that Mr. Folk is in deadly earnest. This means that there is a brave and honest man in the office of Circuit Attorney, and that the era of municipal corruption in St. Louis is to be terminated if such a result is possible where the influences for the protection of the hoodlums are so powerful as those against which Mr. Folk has to contend. In such a crisis, also, the duty of the community is plain and imperative. The Circuit Attorney should be supported and encouraged in every way possible by the good citizens of St. Louis.

Republican State organs, in moments of affected virtue, prate, with hypocritical indignation, about the rule of bosses in the Republican organization. Two of the lobby bosses, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, are now engaged in the business of trying to arrange the tickets for both parties, and it may be just as well for both Republican and Democratic voters to scrutinize, with more than usual care, the candidates who may offer themselves for the Supreme Bench and for the Legislature.

There is no good reason to fear an inadequate European representation at the St. Louis World's Fair. Indications now strongly point to the fact that Europe is beginning to realize that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the greatest World's Fair known in history. Business considerations will compel Europe's most strenuous participation following this realization.

There is a deep significance in the fact that Republican organs are now earnestly warning their party of the danger of overconfidence as to the results of the Congressional elections. The Democratic organization should be encouraged to exceptional effort by this Republican uneasiness. An aggressive Democratic campaign will mean Democratic victory.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## German Influence in America.

J. G. Rosenzweig in April Lipschitz's. A country that has New York, with more Germans than in any German city except Berlin, and a larger German population scattered throughout its length and breadth than any single city or all its colonies put together, cannot fail to keep in close touch with the mother country and to be influenced by all the movements, financial and political, that have a common interest for the people of both countries. The literature of the two countries is largely common to the people there and here, and a German who comes to Harvard as a professor follows the good example set by Lieber and Vothake and Seldenecker here in Philadelphia, and may well find the same hearty welcome.

The interdependence of two nations with so much in common in their past and so many ties in the present cannot fail to be an important factor in the future. Allied for the industrial development of the parts of the world hitherto remote from commerce, and united in many matters of education and training, Germany and America may well move forward in harmony, each maintaining all of its independence of method and thought and action, yet both gaining strength from a better understanding and mutual self-help by which each may supplement the needs of the other.

## Will Submarine Boats Revolutionize Warfare?

Everybody's Magazine for April. What is to be the most important invention of a thousand years; from 500 years ago to 500 years hence? We shall see if the answer has not to do with the submarine torpedo-boat.

There was gunpowder, a lone little invention which wrought one of the profoundest upheavals that ever quickened and sent tingling the life-blood of human society. The yeoman with blunderbuss instead of pike became a unit of battle equal to the feudal Baron himself, and the whole massive, monstrous system of feudalism. Now the world is awaiting the help of gunpowder. When such an heir appears—a machine of destruction that pierces armor-plate as the bullet sped through mail—then you may look for another readjusting of matters here below. Only last July a submarine demonstrated repeatedly and conclusively that the art of battle is not an inviolable and tyrant after all. Theoretically, it destroyed the inviolable, just as the harpoon slays the whale. Had the torpedo been charged, the man-of-war would have strewn the Mediterranean in splintered rain. The tests hold a significant promise for the future.

## Free Trade by Piecemeal.

Address of General Harnett Stevens.

At best, reciprocity is but a circuitous way of accomplishing what can be done better and easier directly by acts abolishing or reducing duties. Reciprocity granted, one country works discrimination against others with similar products. They, too, will demand concessions for their trade with threats of retaliatory tariffs. If granted, rates and varieties of duties differing with every country will render the tariff, complicated enough at best, a monstrous maze. If denied, retaliation is the next step—a step already determinedly taken by Canada in giving a preference of 33 per cent to England over the United States, and by Russia. Thus the policy of reciprocity leads to discrimination, retaliation, and war itself by reason of the bad blood it may engender. Nay, it is preceded by it. It begins with discrimination and retaliation; for, according to its Republic, reciprocity must be first raised in order to have a large margin to concede, a good bargain power, as they euphemistically term it. And it has been repeatedly charged that certain duties of the present tariff were increased for this very purpose, or at least that it was made the excuse for raising them, and notably the duty on hides.

## The Strength of Our Savings Banks.

John O'Brien in the Age. The strength of the savings banks of the country in the aggregate. There is no way to get at the exact facts, as these banks report to the Comptroller of the Currency as a matter of courtesy and not by compulsion. But the report of that officer is reasonably accurate, and the last available report is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. At that time there were 1,002 mutual savings banks, 57 commercial banks with savings departments and 329 stock savings banks. The depositors numbered 6,572,068, the average deposit was \$18.25, while the aggregate deposits amounted to \$120,191,251. What an immense sum this is! All the money in circulation in the United States would not pay it off. Nor could half of it be invested in the interest-bearing securities of the United States if all of them were available for that use. And it is probably very well that the savings banks are obliged to seek other investments, as they exert in the security market an excellent conservative influence.

## Robinson Crusoe's Faith.

Chicago Tribune. There was once a woman in Albany, prudent and cautious about the literature read by her children, who appealed to Bishop Doane for advice and instruction in the matter. They considered and discussed many juvenile books, the Bishop either approving or condemning them as they came up for judgment, until finally "Robinson Crusoe" was named. "Do you think it suitable for my Tommy?" asked the woman. "Oh, yes," replied the Bishop. "It is quite a harmless narrative, and has pleased boys for ages. Besides, you know, there is some reason to believe Robinson Crusoe was an Episcopalian," and the Bishop's eyes twinkled. "Indeed!" exclaimed Tommy's mother. "Why, I never knew that." "Yes," continued the Bishop, "you will remember that he kept Good Friday."

## MANY ST. LOUIS BOYS ASPIRE TO BECOME "DEWEYS" ON UNCLE SAM'S BATTLESHIPS.



Recruits for the navy awaiting their turn to be examined. Doctor Percy Crandall at left of picture and Hospital Apprentice W. J. Heinzel entering the names on the right.

The navy must have a great attraction for the youth of St. Louis, judging from the number of application for enlistment being received at the local recruiting station in the Burlington building.

Not less than fifty young men, ranging in age from 15 to 20 years, pay their respects to Doctor H. P. Crandall every day. Doctor Crandall is in charge of the recruiting office, and decides who shall and who shall not join Uncle Sam's battleship department.

Out of the fifty applicants about ten are accepted, and the remaining forty are "left out" and must wait all sorts of mean things about the man who invented the naval examination. They seem to think it was never intended at all for human beings.

"What prompts so many young fellows to want to join the navy?" was asked of Ensign John J. Killin, who ably assists Doctor Crandall in the recruiting work, and he replied that in his opinion it was an insane desire to get away from home. "Still," he added, "the navy is all right for a young man if he behaves himself."

"What salary does a landsman receive, and what sort of an examination does he have to pass before he can enlist?"

Must Be Able to Sew.

"He has to be able to read and write and spell and figure," replied Ensign Killin. "Besides, he has to weigh 125 pounds, stripped of his clothing, stand sixty-four inches in his stocking feet, possess extraordinary eyesight, and be an expert with the needle and thread. Uncle Sam is particular about the way the sailors preserve their clothes, and he doesn't furnish any dressmakers, either."

"The recruits must know all the colors of the rainbow, nearly all the maps in the geography, and he must be exceptionally strong and athletic. A fellow must be able to withstand the heat of a cannon explosion, and hold his back without so much as a whimper."

Consent of Parents Necessary.

"He must have the consent of his parents or guardians, sworn to before a Notary Public before he can enter. No runaways are allowed in the navy. "Another thing to be considered is the fact that Uncle Sam does not want any cripples in the navy, and that means a whole lot, because the slightest scratch on the face or hand may keep the applicant from passing the examination."

## "RHODES, THE GREATEST ENGLISHMAN OF OUR DAY," SAYS EARL GREY.

Friend Pays Tribute to Great Genius Whose Aim Was to Make a Federation of South Africa on the American System.

Earl Grey, whose reminiscences of Cecil Rhodes are given below, was sent out from England as administrator of Rhodesia in 1896, when that South African territory, then not long incorporated, was in a particularly troubled state, owing to a revolt of the natives.

He has been, since 1888, a director of the British South Africa Company, of which Mr. Rhodes was the controlling head. He is a grandson of the famous Prime Minister, the Earl Grey, of the present bill of 1896. Earl Grey, a particularly prominent figure in the history of the British Empire, has recently spent several weeks in the United States, where he has some financial interests.

Earl Grey, before sailing for England, gave an interview concerning Cecil Rhodes, the Earl having received cables from both South Africa and Rhodesia, and to believe that Mr. Rhodes had but a few days to live. Lord Grey knew the famous South African leader intimately, having served with him on the Board of the British South Africa Company, and the intimacy grew when the Earl was Administrator of Rhodesia.

Lord Grey said:

"Cecil Rhodes is the only exemplar, perhaps, in our generation of those idealists who in the days of Elizabethan adventure made the Anglo-Saxon the predominant partner in the World's Firm."

The conservative forces are those which naturally are in control of governments. "We never know what we will do next," said a friend to me of Rhodes. Something big, some great development that might involve, perhaps a change in the very constitution of our empire. The world, at least its governors, do not much like such men as these, who keep them awake at night, and so they are not to be trusted. They are to be looked upon—and not by the British mandarin only—with somewhat mixed feelings.

"One thing I should like especially to point out. He had a never-failing confidence in the federal principle of government. He admired the American nation enormously, but for this strange and detached reason—he believed that you owed your prodigious development to the splendid construction of your Constitution. I personally have always opposed home rule. Being at that time in the House of Commons I left Mr. Gladstone's party over this issue. Rhodes, however, never wearied of assuring me that I ought to have gone forward; that in this direction alone was safety; that the Irish were building better than they at all knew; that their demand was on all fours with the American state's right platform. He gave \$10,000 to Mr. Parrell. This gift was a rock of offense to the best Whig element in our country, but Rhodes believed that Ireland would make one or two orderly states of a federal union."

Earl Grey then turned the conversation to



DOCTOR PERCY CRANDALL, U. S. N., Testing the heart action of Recruit Roscoe C. Jones, who was accepted.

young man under age is of foreign extraction and has not lived in the United States all his life he must exhibit his father's naturalization papers. If he is of age, and was born in a foreign country, he must have been naturalized at least one year. "One of the recruits who was waiting to be examined, being asked why he wanted to join the navy, said: "Oh, I'm tired of hanging around home, and I want to see some of the world. I have no trade, and the navy is the only chance I've got to get around the world. The recruiting party has been in St. Louis since March 1st, and will remain until Saturday. Thus far about 300 applicants have been accepted."

## "RHODES, THE GREATEST ENGLISHMAN OF OUR DAY," SAYS EARL GREY.

Friend Pays Tribute to Great Genius Whose Aim Was to Make a Federation of South Africa on the American System.

the famous Jamestown raid, calling it the "unhappy raid, which obscured my friend's bright light."

"But let us be fair to him," continued Lord Grey. "Rhodes, in the first place, was Premier in Cape Colony. He knew that the British would fight to the death any federation of South Africa under our flag. He knew that either South Africa must come under the Dutch flag or the English flag, or that the alternative was the 'national system' or, rather, the welter and chaos you see in South America to-day. It is not longer possible that a chessboard of little armed 'nations' can be permitted. Rhodes saw that 'Independence' on the Kruger plan was incompatible with individual freedom; that it involved all-round militarism."

"Then, again, he had great financial interests in the Transvaal. These gave him the moral right to effect a revolution if he could."

"Here was a so-called Republic refusing to a majority of its community the franchise while levying taxes at the rate of \$30 a head per annum, and turning two-thirds of this misbegotten revenue into munitions of war. Kruger aimed at arming all the Dutch in South Africa with the gold he levied from the Rand miners. Rhodes hoped for an effective coup d'état, to destroy by a blow Krugerism and to secure for the Transvaal the same political conditions—namely, equal rights for all white men—as obtain in Cape Colony and Natal. He failed. The raid failed, and presented Rhodes himself to all mankind in a false light."

"Let me tell you a touching little incident which pleasantly reflects my friend as it does him. I was in Rhodesia with him the year after the raid. His house at Cape Town, which contained the collection of a lifetime, and which, as Rhodes never married, was almost as near and dear to him as a wife and family, was burned to the ground, lying on top of the raid, the misdeed, the mistake. War, this trouble alarmed his friends for him, and I was asked by wire from Cape Town to break it to him. I said to him, as we were riding on the veldt: 'Can you bear to hear of another great disaster which has overtaken you? Rhodes was a man of great nerve, but he turned very pale and said: "What is it now?" I said: "Your home is burned." "Oh, thank God," he said; "I feared poor Doctor Jim (Jamestown) was dead." The doctor had been very ill in prison, and we were both anxious about him."

"Passing to the expected death of his friend, Lord Grey said: 'The world will be poorer; no one will dream such dreams and try to draw them on a map. A great genius goes out with Rhodes. True, his work will go forward in some way more smoothly, perhaps, because he had inevitably aroused antagonisms; but we shall not see his like

again, and his passing will, for me and many others, take much color from our lives. Other nations, he once said to me, will pursue peace, but the two great English-speaking nations, standing together, can enjoin it."

Lord Grey concluded by saying: "When his will is read it will be known with what intention Rhodes, who never wasted a precious moment on pleasure or self-indulgence, had collected a great modern fortune."

## CHRISTIAN COUNTY IN NEED. Expected Relief From Springfield Not Yet Forthcoming.

Distress in Christian County from last summer's drought was again called to the attention of the Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee yesterday, intimating that the relief fund, but in view of the fact that the territory might not be able to respond to the urgent needs.

Major Ralph Walsh of Springfield stated in a letter that he had noted the suggestion of J. C. Evans on the division of relief work in that county, and was waiting for the committee to take action. The committee, composed of John Kintner, R. E. McElhenny and George B. Puller, wrote as follows:

"We think it would be well for you to write to the Merchants' Exchange Committee and state to them that if they will send a complimentary smoker to the relief fund, it might be possible that the Mayor would appoint a committee to aid them in soliciting funds."

"But we would like to suggest that the parties here have given freely so far, and have been subjected to many calls for aid. In addition to aiding counties of Arkansas and Missouri, there never was a time when there has been as much money given for the poor and needy locally in this (Greene) county. We have also done large work for the poor and needy in the amount of about \$100."

"The Merchants' Exchange Committee has not decided in what county or counties to apply the few hundred dollars remaining in the relief fund, but in view of the fact that Carter and other counties nearer St. Louis are about as bad off as Christian, it is the opinion that they should be considered first, and the authorities at Springfield and in Ozark, Christian County, have been so advised."

In view of the suffering of stock, the urgent need of seed which will raise a crop, and, in some instances, the actual want for food, the Merchants' Exchange Committee at St. Louis will send a complimentary smoker to the relief fund, and the authorities at Springfield and in Ozark, Christian County, have been so advised."

With the arrival of the cavalry regiments there will be three full regiments and parts of two regiments of cavalry from Cuba. The latest news from the beginning of the Spanish-American War.

LEAGUE CLUB SMOKE. The Abraham Lincoln Republican League Club will give a complimentary smoker to the Eleventh Congressional District. Republican Committee at St. Louis will, corner of Leonard and Easton avenues, to-morrow evening. Congressman Joy and Bartholomew have been invited.

COMMANDS MAY BE MOVED. Department of Missouri Will Soon Be Crowded With Soldiers.

Omaha, Neb., March 27.—Orders were issued to-day from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri to several commands at different posts in the department to hold themselves in readiness to move to other stations, preparatory to the coming of two regiments of cavalry from Cuba. With the arrival of the cavalry regiments there will be three full regiments and parts of two regiments of cavalry from Cuba. The latest news from the beginning of the Spanish-American War.